persec you meet is about money. They think of little clee; 'tis their highest ambition—the guiding star of their deatiny; and yet we hear so much a Southern hospitality.

A traveler generally desires to gain all the information he can shout the various point.

matien he can about the various points, the public institutions, &c., of any city which he may visit. In order to gain this end it is supposed that the natives will offer their services. No such urbanity is found here. Fither their information is inaccu-rate on these subjects, or else we must regard this as another specimen of Southern hospitality. Peo-ple North, however, possess different ideas on the bject, and the Southerner rarely comes North

subject, and the Southerner farely comes Notes without experiencing it.

I had been taught, from my youth up, to look upen the Southerner as a warm-hearted, enthusiatic individual, full of the "milk of human kind "ness," squandering his money with perfect reck-lessness; ever ready and ever willing to lend a helping hand to the poor, and full of urbanity and politeness to those he might deem his equals. But I have had all these favorite ideas, these brilliant airy structures, dashed to pieces And who has done all this? Experience, the best of teachers. dore all this? Experience, the best of teachers. Talk about aristocracy at the North no more; talk not of the calm, cold look with which the Northerner regards everything; talk not of the want of Northern hospitality. For the full measure of all

these come to the South.

Let the people of the North at once rid their minds as to the fact of this being peculiarly a Southern institution; let us rather look to the North for those kindnesses and hospitalities which serve to render life pleasant in this vale of tears.

Numberlie, Tenn., July, 1855. A NORTHERNER.

#### ASBURY UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In an account of the Commencement Exercises of Asbury University, contained in a recent number of THE TRIBUNG, I notice a few po doubt unintentional misstatements, which being calculated to produce upon many minds impressions unfavorable to the management of the Institution, the writer of this, as a friend of

Asbury, desires to correct.

1. Your correspondent says: One of the class, remarkable for his scholarship and amiableness, had resolved to leave during the past year on account of some harsh treatment from the President, but at his departure had been refused an honorable dismission, that he might not use it to content a mathematical property of the rest of the college. enter at another college; hereupon the rest of the class determined that unless the President "the class determined that unless the President 
"changed his course they would not graduate 
under him. But he remained firm, and the 
whole of them came up for their diplomas save 
this one." The harsh treatment spoken of was 
simply an adherence to a certain rule adopted by 
this University. this University years ago, in common with every other institution through the land, in regard to determining the class standings. The class did not resolve to leave if the young man's unreasonable demand for a setting aside of this rule was not complied with. On the contrary, only a portion held the matter under consideration, and even these, on due reflection and inquiry, came to the conclusion that the Faculty (not the your correspondent states), were in the right-all except one (the one whom H. J. W. laments). This one, being connected with his refractory class mate by the bonds of a secret society, (which the others were not.) resolved to carry the point—or leave. Of course he was permitted to take the latter alternative. Permit me here to say that the conduct of the Faculty of Asbury in this somewhat trying affair has won them golden opinions from both students and citizens of the town. That the both students and citizens of the town. That the young men who chose to leave the Institution were both talented and amiable, no one who knows them will deny. But it is clear that no amount of talent and amiability can prevail if thrown in the scales against right and justice to others.

2. Speaking of the reading of a prize poem, "A "Plea for Western Society," your correspondent says: "Some slighting remarks on Western manners by the new president, who has just come on from the East, had nettled many, and this enthusiastic defense of the frankness, hospitality and heartiness of feeling in the independent Western man was cheered again and again by "the audience." The legitimate deduction to be perm was read as an answer to some supposed cavilings of the president. But I find on inquiry that nothing is further from the truth than this. I have the authority of the author of the poem himself for saying that such an application of his piece never occurred to his mind, and that he new of no cause for anything of the kind; and on diligent inquiry I cannot hear of anything of the

I desire to see this correction made from a knowledge that it is but too easy in the West to raise a prejudice against an Eastern man; and no conduct, however blameless or praiseworthy, is able to overcome such prejudice if it once gets rooted. It is, therefore, highly important that misstatements of this kind should meet with

prompt correction.

1 am yours, Str. A CITIZEN OF GREENCASTLE.

Greenwatte, Ind., Aug. 6, 1858.

BAGGAGE SMASHING.

BAGGAGE SMASHING.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: In your paper of to-day I notice a communication from R. I., complaining of the abuse to which baggage is subjected by those whose business it is to handle it on our railroads.

Now, I wish to "bear testimony" in the matter, and I can say from experience and absorption that it is

Now, I wish to "bear testimony" in the matter, and I can say from experience and observation, that it is a grievance and abuse of property which ought to be righted by those having competent authority. It are ms unnecessary to cite any particular cases, for I presume that there is scarcely a angle person in the habit of traveling but what has had their patience severely tried in the careless manner in which their baggage has been tumbled and pitched around. A reform is needed. Let the people agitate.

E. W. Reidscart. Cosm. Aug. 5, 1852.

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

Sairs .- Notwithstanding the depression of the shipping interests the present year, it is said that 100 ships are building east of Boston. Many Eastern vesseis which would otherwise remain idle are now employed in the lumber trade with the British Provinces.

Marine Disasters,-The disasters on the water, the perils of the sea, in 1854 present a sad cata logue of death, suffering and loss. One of our assistants has been seven months constantly en-gaged in compiling the accounts of shipwrecks and loss of life and property on the ecean in the year 1854; his manuscript pages already number 1,245, exclusive of those of a large volume covered by the index. The number of vessels which have been lost or injured is 5,082, exclusive of steamers and boats on the lakes and rivers, yet to be added, which will swell the aggregate to about 6,000. The loss of life has been very great and will exceed 9,000 persons and the loss of property may be estimated at the rounsum of \$40,000,000. The several and respective cases of loss are being classified and arranged under separate beads, embracing losses by fire from lightning. fire by spontaneous combustion, fire from other causes, loss by ice, by collision, by storm, &c. The whole will be so arranged and stated as to present the facts in an instructive form, but it may require all the time intervening between this and the next meeting of Congress

to complete it. E. MERIAM.
LOSS OF BARK VELOCITY BY FIRE.—The bark Ve Loss of Bark Velocity by Fire.—The back Velocity, Morrell, of New-York, arrived at Santa Martha on the 10th July from New-York, and on the 11th she took fire and blew up; vessel and cargo a total loss, excepting a quantity of powder which had been previously landed. The fire is supposed to have originated from some acids which were on board. No lives were lost. The Velocity was owned by D. Curtis and others, was an A 2 vessel, 149 tuns, built at Williamsburgh in 1853; valued at \$14 000; the cargo about \$20,000. Vessel and cargo in ured in Wall-st.

THE LATE STABBING APPRAY IN THE SHIP WASH-NATIONAL JOSEPH WAIKER, alias King, and Timothy McCarthy, charged with being participators in the affray on board the ship Washington, in which a sailor named Thompson was fearfully stabbed while defending himself from being robbed, were yesterday arrested by Officers Fitzgerald and Travis, of the Fourth Ward, and locked up by Justice Councilly to await the result of Thompson's injuries, which, it is feared, will prove mortal. There are three others in prison charged with being concerned in the assault.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. FRIDAY, Aug. 10-Ald. ISAAC O. BARKER in the

Reports Adopted-To fence vacant lots between Thirteen's anopted—10 tence vacant loss between Thirteen's and Fourteents-ats and First and Second aver; to flag sundry sidewalks; report concurring to sell the right to all night-soil received from the city, and providing for the manner of its removal; concurring to allow the trustees of the congregation Sheneth between Oliver, Madison, Chatham and

Department-Ald. Howard offered a resolu

Fire Department—Aid. Howard offered a resolution directing the Controller to lease for a term of ten or twenty years the premises No. 12 Elm-st., for the occupation of Hose Company No. 60. Adopted.

Additional Appropriations—A report was concurred in making additional appropriations for the department of Repairs and Supplies as follows: \$55,351 22 for payment of contracts for the erection of public buildings made under authority of the Common Coucil. \$32,969 93 for the payment of expenses incurred in the repair of public buildings and in furnishing supplies in accordance with ordinances; \$25,000 to pay any expense that may be incurred in repairing pavements and streets for the remainder of the year 1855; also \$15,000 for the repair of roads and avenues. Total. \$122,321 13.

Markets—Mr. Erling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, replied to a resolution, asking by whose

Markets—Mr. Ediling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, replied to a resolution, asking by whose order and authority the space under the sheds around Clinton Market is occupied by hucksters' stands, to the exclusion of the country people. The Commissioner says that immediately after the passage of the resolution of April 6, 1855, giving the country people who bring produce for sale the use of the sidewalk on Spring st., he instructed the Superintendent of Markets to have the stands removed immediately, for the purpose of making room for said market gardeners, which its unctions the Superintendent informs him heve been complied with, and that there has been and is now plenty of room on the Spring st, side for country people to expose their produce, and that for five days out of the six the sidewalks are principally vacant, as Saturday is the principal day for their traffic. Referred to Committee on Martets.

The Mayor and Police—The Committe on the Law Department, Ald. Waxemas chairman, presented a volumnious report on the mayor's declining to give information regarding the police appointments. The Mayor at last season was by a resolution requested to rejort a list of all the appointments made in the Police Department from the last of the last as of January, and other

information regarding the police appointments. The Mayor at last setaion was by a recolution requested to report a list of all the appointments made in the Police Department from the 1st day of January, and other particulars, which his Honor in a message refused to do, and denied the right of the Common Council to lateriers with the Police Department. The committee argue that the Mayor, as the head of the Police Department, is in duty bound to report any such information as called for, the Charter requiring each head of department in the City Government to report information in relation to said department when called upon in due form. The committee refer to the principle established by the Mayor in his call last Spring on the Governors of the Alms-House for information. The committee say: "If the "head of the Police Department may deny the authority of this Board to ask for information, so may "each of the other eight departments. The refusal "may extend to every request made, and the result "could obtain no information whatever from the Except who had been an executive Departments, except with the same form and delay as in the passage of ordinances. The independence of the legislative portion of the City Government requires that other portions of the message "should receive a passing notice." Your "committee believe this the first instance on record "where an executive officer has assumed to constitute this self the sole judge as to whether the Legisla. "should receive a passing nonce."

"committee believe this the first instance on record "where an executive officer has assumed to constitute thimself the sole judge as to whether the Legislative transport of the performance of its duties, really requires information on a certain subject or not. This docurring once admitted, and the Street Commissioner and the head of every department and bureau in the "City government may, with just the same right, say in answer to a resolution of inquiry: 'That in our "judgment the information you ask cannot be reduced to subserve any legislative object, and "therefore we respectfully decline to givent. It is believed that the bare announcement of such a docurring is sufficient to secure its universal condemnation, and that further comment on its unnecessary."

The committee, after further argument and quotations of law, offered the following resolutions:

\*\*Resolved\*\*. It has Hoper the Mayor shall continue in his refeasi

of taw, othered the following result folia:

Resolved, it his Honor the Mayor shall continue in his reforal
to comply with the resolution of this Hoard, passed June 12,
1855, requesting certain information from him in reference to
the Folice Department until the explication of ten days from
the passage of the resolution; that then and in that event the
Counsel to the Corporation be directed to apply for a mandanus
or to take and other legal proceedings as shall be macessary to
enforce a compliance with the terms of the resolution above re-

eed. That the Clerk of the Board, upon the passage of going, came a copy of it to be served on his Honor the Mayor.

Ald. Wakeman moved for the adoption of the

Ald. VOORHIS thought it should be at once acted

Ald. KELLY moved to have it printed. Carried to

County Jail—A report of the repairs and supplies in favor of concurring to advertise for a site for the pro-posed new County Juli, Thire District Court and Prison was referred to Ald. Tacker of the Eighth Ward, as a Committee of one. This was on motion of

Ward, as a Committee of one. This was on motion of Ald. Drake.

Floating Docks—The Special Committee on this subject reported in favor of floating doc's from the slips between the piers Nos. 30 and 37, East River, claiming that they are injurious to commerce, by taking too much cock room. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed, and to be made the special order for Monday next.

Special Committee on Charges—Ald. Hoffmire having made charges of official misconduct against Aid. Moser on Thursday evening, the President annunced the Committee (Ald. Herick, Wakenaa and Ety) to inquire into the same. Ald Hoffmire explained: saying he was told so, and would produce his informant. Debate—Aid. Drake made a report from the Committee of Three, to which had been referred the question of erecting a County Jail Third District Court and Prison. The report was understood to recommend the erection of a county jail between Broomest, and Grand. al Committee on Charges-Ald. Hoffmire hav

and Grand.

Ald Exy objected to the adoption of the report

ing that a county jail ought to be on an open space ground, where the unfortunate inmates could obtain greath of pure air. We have prisons for criminalsaying that a county isil ought to be on an open space of ground, where the unfortunate inmates coult obtain a breath of pure air. We have prisons for criminals, but county jails are for the unfortunate and the poor who attempt to pass through the City and get arrested. The Jail of this county ought to occupy a space where it can be surrounded by three or four vacant lots. The idea of building a jail in that locality appears to me to be cruel. I would go up at ieast as far as Fiftneth-st, where four lots can be purchased for the price of one in the locality recommended.

Ald. Tecken-1 am astonished that any committee should recommend this site at all. I hope the report will not be adopted. The committee that make it are totally unfit for such an undertaking. They have not the intelligence requisite. They are not mechanics nor architects, and are therefore incompetent to make a report on the subject. You might as well expect doctors or lawyers to know how to lay bricks or hew stones.

Ald. ELV moved to refer the subject to a special

Ald. ELY moved to refer the subject to a special committee.

Ald. Delake explained that the Alderman from the Eighth Ward (Tucker) had urgently pressed for the present report, which was signed by all the members of the committee. I do not know, said be, whether either the Alderman from the Eighth Ward, or say other of these land morepoists, have lots in Fatient st. or not.

Ald. Howard—I desire to inquire whether this building on not required for a Police Court? I know it is very necessary to have a new building for that purpose where the present Court is. The Alderman of the Seventh has said it would be surrounded by houses in that situation. I want to know whether, if the building be built up town the speculators will not go up there too, and build round it? These skinners would go to any place ito make a dollar, and to steal one if they can do it without detection. It is certainly necessary to make a new Court-House, and if a Jail can be added, so much the best localities that we could creek it ou.

Ald. Ely—I withdraw my motion to refer to a Special Committee.

occial Committee.

Ald, Tucker-I did not call for that-I called for a

Special Committee.

Aid. TUCKER—I did not call for that—I called for a report. I consider that is no report. The committee could not make a report: they have not the intelligence requisite. The Alderman from the Twenty-second Ward [Drake] has hinted that we may have lots in Fiftieth st. I can tell him I have got no lots up there, nor my friends either, that I know of. So he need not trouble himself on that score.

Ald. Drake—if the report be not satisfactory it can be re-referred to the committee: and if the gentleman from the Eighth Ward will give me a draft of what he thinks it ought to be, I will sign it if I can agree to it. Ald. Voormis—It was not necessary for the Alderman from the Eighth Ward to approve of the report of the committee because he had called on the committee to report. We called on the Mayor to reply respecting the police, but we did not approve of the reply. I think it ought to go to a Special Committee, not but that these men mean well, but they certainly are not competent.

Ald. Drake—The Alderman from the Eighth Ward says we do not understand our business. Let me told but that there is weare an ware never not a travel.

says we do not understand our business. Let me tell him that there is many a man who never put a trowel in his hand who is a great deal better financier than he is. He may, however, he correct. He asked for the report last night. He has got it, and it is not satisfactory to him. He thinks it ought to be referred to

a Special Committee—a committee of industrious me chanics, well-read mechanics. He wants to be or that committee. I want it should go to a Special Committee, and I propose that it be a committee of one, and that one consist of the Alderman, the cele-brated mechanic of the Eighth Ward.

The motion was put and adopted.

Ald, Desser afterward proposed that the alderman of the Eighth Ward be requested to report on the Pueday of next week.

Ald, ELY—They to ask, Mr. Chairman, how long the control of the

Aid. ELY—I beg to ask. Mr. Chairman, how long the Committee of three has had to consider this question? I propose that the Committee of One have a propor-tionate amount of time. If three take a certain time, a committee of one ought to have three times as much

o co the same amount of work in.

Ald. TUCKER-I have no objection to introducing

Ald. TUCKER-I have no objection to introducing my report on Thesday evening if I can get it done. I will promise to report progress at any rate.

Ald. DRAKE-It is now in the hands of the celebrated mechanic of the Eighth Ward, and he is intelligent, so that he will probably be prepared as well to report to-morrow as at any other time.

Ald. VOORHIS-I move that Ald. Fox and C. H. Tucker of the Twentieth Ward be added to the Committee.

Aid. Deare.—I have no particular objection, but as the man from the Eighth Ward is a mechanic and is so intelligent, I see no necessity to add to the Committee. I trust, therefore, the Board will sustain me in insisting that it remains a Committee of One, because I believe, through his mechanic art and his intelligence, he will certainly produce an efficient report.

Aid. Christy said it was no use taking about the erection of a jail. There is, said he, no money in the treesurs for that purpose.

Aid. Ely said the propeal of an addition to the Committee is not in order. The question is on the time when the Committee shall report. This amendment, then, sitted ing the number of the Committee is clearly not pertinent to the subject.

Aid. Voonatis—I move to amend the resolution by inserting "early day," instead of Tuesday next. Adopted. Ald. DRAKE-I have no particular objection, but as

Adopted.

The motion to add to the committee was then put and negatived. So the question remains solely is the hards of Ald. Tucker.

The Board adjourned till Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FRIDAY, Aug. 10—Mr. VERMILYEA in the chair.

Third Reasings—Reports of Committee on Assessments in favor of confirming the following assessment lists, and appointing Isaac Edwards collector therefor: For building sewers in Fifth-av. from Tairty.

In the Fortieth st.; in Sullivan-st., from the sewer in Bleecker-st. to a point 80 feet north of Houston-st.; in Essex st., between Hester and Grand-sts.; for fill research lots between Avenues A and R and Fifthers. in Essex st., between Hester and Grandests.; for filling sunken lots between Avenues A and B and Fifteenth and Sixteenthesta.; for flagging sidewalks of Thirty-aliathest., from Teatheav, to Hudson River; for flagging aspace four feet wide through the sidewalks of Fifty-third-st., between Ninth and Teatheva's; for flagging east side of Broadway, between Thirty-rixth and Thirty-ninthests, and west side boween Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixthests.; for flagging sidewalks of Twenty-eighthest, between Sixth and Seventheava; for flagging a space four feet wide on east side of Tompkinsest, and the west side of Easter, between Grand and Delancyests, and also both sides of Broomest, between Tompkins and Eastette, for repairing drain and removing the filth on premises in Monroe and Grandests. All adopted.

Reports of Committee on Repairs and Supplies—

Reports of Committee on Repairs and Suppl In tever of adopting plans and specifications of Me Bogardus, Lafferty & Turtter for construction of mar-ker on sire of Tompkins Market, and that the first pre-mum be awarded to them for the best plans; the sec-one premium to Mattam & Burke, and the third to Field & Correga; and that estimates be advertised for.

Adopted.

Reports of Committee on Fire Department -To ad-Reports of Committee on Fire Department—To advertise proposals for building an engine for Engine Co. No. 22, the old one to be taken in part payment, and receinding resolution to repair latter; that proposals be advertised to build new carriage for Hose Co. No. 46 similar to that of No. 13; do, for an engine for No. 51 similar to No. 9 in Brooklyn. All adopted.

Petations Referred—By Mr. Scott—Of James Renwick as d others, to have Ninth-st., between Broadway and Sixth-sv., paved with block paverment, they being willing to beer a share of the expense.

By Mr. Jenkiss—Of C. P. Smith and others, for the opening of Chambers-st. Of Edward Boyle, for the appointment of a committee of investigation as to his survey of Diamond Reef. To Committee on Wienves, &c.

Wharves, &c.

Resolutions Referred-By Mr. JENKINS-That One

Resolutions Referred—By Mr. JENKINS—That One Hunored and tenth at, from 100 feet east to 100 feet west of Eighth av., be worked as a country road.

By same—That \$110 be appropriated to remove obstructions on Robinson at. Pier, being a shed and office.

By Mr. CLANCY—That \$6 000 45 be appropriated to pay magistrates for Sanday services, agreeably to resolution of Supervisors, &c.

By Mr. JACKSON—That the Controller be requested to publish in his semi-aneual report the amount paid for carriage-hire for his Honor the Mayor, also, the clerks in his office, if any, together with the amount and names of all other persons riding at the public expense. Adopted.

Reports—A number of Reports from different Committees, among them an ordinance regulating the

mitters, among them an ordinance regulating triving of neat cuttle through the streets, we e pre-

d, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Board then adjourned to Monday afternoon at

## POLICE COURTS.

AT THE TOMBS.

The justice of the Police Court yesterday had his cage full of customers, and his hands full of business. Nearly all of the offenders were acquitted of charges preferred against them of being virtuous and sober constituent elements of the body politic. They did not succeed so well in proving themselves to be inno cen of drunkenness and vagrancy. Hence very many were favored with papers certifying their worthi-ness to be locked up, and accordingly they were

ness to be locked up.
leeked up.
EVIL EFFECTS OF CHEAP LIQUOR.
EVIL been found drunk, ver Themas Garrey had been found drunk, very drunk, in Worthest. Thomas got his liquor in James-st., between Madison and Oak. He don't know the number, and for his life he could not tell who keeps the house. He drank five or six glasses, for which he paid three cents per glass. Fixed \$10 for using bad liquor.

A CONNECTICUT MAN IN DISTRESS. John Donnelly, a "furriner," who said he came from the city of Connecticut, in the neighboring State of New Baven a city situated near Yale College, and the capital once in two years, had been found drunk in West-st. John said be had been found to him hitter. to New-York in order to tickle his palate with a little rum. John con tknow where he got his liquor. Ten dollars for being a "furrriner."

THE REWARD OF DEMERIT. Four feminine delectables, citizens and cyprians of e Sixth Ward, named Sarah Kane, Ann Walker and Eizaleth Rock, were sent up for three months each for not being right on the goose question.

VIOLATION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY IN THE FOURTH

VIOLATION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Christopher Burns, James Sallivan and John Van Allen, all of whom voted for Seymour and bad liquor in the Fourth Ward, were a raigned on a charge of keeping disorderly houses. With them were arrested the following persons, innexes of their houses, who were charged with vagrancy, and were sent to Blackwell's Island for three mouths: Catharine Reegan, Cetharine McDonnell, Mary Burn, Catharine Wilson, Ann Wilson, Mary Suchsee, Mary Brown, Mary Prindle, Mary Russell, Elizabeth Donnell, Alice Williams, Margaret Anderson, Ellen Reed, Efiza Durliams, Margaret Anderson, Ellen Reed, Efiz liams, Margaret Anderson, Ellen Reed, Efiza wan, Catharine Hami ton and Mary Ann Green.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FURRINER. The case of Timothy O Neil occupied the attention the court for over a half an hour, owing to the difficulty which the court experienced in getting him to make direct responses to his questions.

ficulty which the court experienced in getting him to make direct responses to his questions.

Timothy appeared in a gray dress-cont—that is to say, it was high in the waist, with a short and pointed tail, a feature oftener produced by tailors than by literary men of the present day. Timothy's vest was red; bis knee-bresches were made of corduroy. Below them were long coarse stockings and brogues.

The evidence went to show that Timothy had been found drunk in the street, but he was not communicative upon the subject. He did not call the officer a lier after he had beard him give his evidence, nor tell the Judge that he was as nowid tief." He said nothing until he was asked to take the usual oath. The Judge said: "Mr. O'Neil, put your hand on the "book." Mr. O'Neil compiled cautiously, fearing the result of his act. When the words of the oath were uttered he made the sign of the cross, and after being requested by the Court kissed the Bible.

The Clerk—What's your name?

Prisoner—The same as me father's.

"What was his name?"

"Tell me your name or you shall be looked up."

"And what eise?" I havn't any middle name.'

O'Nest."
How long have you been in the City "
Since I come to the country."
How long is that?"
Pat Hooligan can tell ye betther nor I can.
What month was it?"

"The first Sunday in Lint."
"Where do you live?"
"Wid Birdy and the childer."

"Where do they five?"
"The second floor, back room, had luck to the bugs

I mean what street." "Mise Henness's store is on the first floor."

"Tell me what street the house is on!"

"Who the divin can tell whin they are changin the names of the bisckguard streets so much!"

"What was the street called before the name was

Authory-st.; they calls it by another name now.

"Worthet. I suppose you mean !"
"I mane that the painter should have put it Worth-

Whereabouts in Worth-st.?" Three doors from the corner."
What corner?"

The corner of the street." What street ?

The street three doors above."
Well what is its name?" Bad luck to you, why didn't ye ax me that be-

Well, tell me the name."

"Faith, I don't know miself. It's an alley.
"Well, what's the number of the house?"
"The number on the door do you mane!"

"Certainty."
There isn't anny."
What is your trade!"
"Me fatter never prenticed me."
'I mean what do you work at!"
'I don't do any work." Because you've got me locked up in the prison." Will you tell me what you work at when out of

I'm a laborin' man, Sir."

'At what were you employed?"
'Haird work."
'What kind of work?"

'In the shores' (sewers).
'You are charged with being drunk.'
'Dhruck, is it. Faith, I never was more sober in

life that I am at this minute."
That may be; but here are a half-dozen men who ere ready to swear that they saw you drunk yester Av it comes to that, can't I bring twiste as many

who will swear that they didn't see me dhrunk yis What kind of liquor did you drink?"

"Mighty bad liquor, and ye'd say the same av ye
was to thry it."
"Was it malt or spirituous liquor!"
"It was nayther; it was whishky."

Where dis you purchase it?

At the Dutchman's."

Where is his stere?"

On the corner."

What corner corner nearest to where they're buildin' the shore."
"Where is that?"

"Where I was a workin'." The Court-What was O Neil doing when you found

Officer-He was lying very drunk in a hole which e had been digging. Prisoner—Be me sowl yez wrong for wonst; I didn'

Prisoner—Be me sow! yez wrong for wonst; I didn't dig the how!, I dug out the dirt and left the how!.

"Were you ever up before the Court befere!

"No, nor behind aither; when I want to be again, I'll sind to yer houor and let ye know."

"If I let you off this time will you keep sober!"

"Faith I will, unlies the Dutchmin kape betther liquor nor they do now."

"You may go"
"Thank ye, Sir-ye're a gintleman av there iver Mr. Timothy O'Neil left the court-room.

ESSEX MARKET.

Divers and sundry obstreperous human animals who had kicked over the anti-whisky traces, imposed by the phi anthropic framers of the various liquor laws, found their personal liberty yesterday curtailed by the undesired interference of meddling strangers in their private affales. A number, who the previous night, under the benign influence of alcoholic stimulants, had insisted upon enjoying their largest libercy to the very largest extent, found ere morning their faculties con sicerably disturbed by the unexpected but vigorous application of the locust club to their cranial developapplication of the locust city to their craimsi develop-ments, and their mortal bodies "cribbed, cabined and "confined" within the narrow quadrangle of the Sta-tion House—smarting under the sense of grevious injury. Something less than a thousand of those un-happy citizens appeared before Justice Wood in the morning to have their difficulties adjudicated.

DRUNK AND PAID FOR IT.

Dernis Dousvell and Francis Burn told the same story, drank a little drop of beer, which got into their heads. Fined \$10 each, because they put their liquor into their heads instead of their stomachs.

Elizabeth Williams, Owen Murray, \* Mary Smith and William Griffith were all corned, but were discharged because they were not drunk enough to claim the protion of the law. In another part of THE TRIBUNE it will be

rey went hence and laid in wait for his wife, and when she came in stabled her, so that s.e. will in all probability die. He also stabled a man who came to her sestance. Had he been imprisoned for the usual ten days this would not have taken place. BARNEY LET THE GIRLS ALONE.

Barney Lantry stole a mantilla from Sarah Wisbe and her sister. Barney couldn't let the girls alone, but had to give \$200 bail not hereafter to steal their elothes

THED HIM UP. Patrick Lowdon complained of his wife, Catharine Lowdon, for being drunk and disorderly generally, and in particular for making up his bed in the woodshed and using the bed-cord to the up the pig. The Judge wanted to know more about the porcine mem-ber of the Lowdon family, and accordingly detained Catharine to give the requisite information. OTHELLO IN REAL LIFE, WITH A BLACK DESDE-

MONA.

Asa Hoxley and William Downey, both colored, As a Hoxley and William Downey, both colored, were found fighting in the street under rather peculiar circumstances. Hoxley was entirely destitute of the useful article of apparel supposed to be worn in immediate contact with the masculine epidemis; and Dowrey was minus those equally necessary garnents in which should be encased the walking apparatus of the genus term male. They were occupying the middle of the street in a belligerent attitude, sparring at each other a in Tom Hyer, and a deadly struggle, would undoubtedly speedily have enased had not the officer interposed and established a temporary cessation of hostilities by taking the combatants into custody.

than of hostilines by taking the combatants into custody.

It seems that Hoxley has lately taken to his heart and home an African belle noted for her sable charms. She is very beautiful, according to the Ethiopian standard—has pink eyes, white teeth, an arm like a pib-boom, a foot like a jody-boat, and she weighs in the neighborhood of 350 pounds, be the same more or less. "She is black, but that is no matter." She is a celebrated beauty, and her pinquid attractions proved too much for the susceptible heart of Downey, although he too has a wife not unknown in the annals of beauteous nighted. Smitten to the soul by the charcoal charms of the fair enslaver, he did not "let "concealment, like a worm?" the bud, feed on his swarthy cheek, not a bit of it. On the contrary, he "told his love," and found a willing listener. She heard his suit, and in the absence of her legal lord she granted tavors inconsistent with the dignity of a true and loving spouse. She had given him locontestible proof of her affection—had mended his clothes and got him out of debt. Lusclous kisses, humid with the dew of pession she had permitted him to snatch. She had suffered him to "toy with her pretty ingers," and to put his arm as far around her wais; as it would go; and in short had allowed him to take those various hitle liberties with her sacred person which (after marriage) only husbands should sapire to.

On the evening before mentioned she had received

one if the libertes with her sacred person which (after marriage) only husbands should aspire to.

On the evening before mentioned she had received as usual the erring lover; the visit had been protracted unusually long; hours of uniformed dalliance had given boldness to the enamored swain, and he was sested in suspicious proximity to the blushing fair one receives. given boldness to the enamored swain, and he was ested in suspicious proximity to the blushing fair one—perhaps they were thinking of Downey, and perhaps they wan it at any rate, just in time to anticipate any unusual crisis, that unwelcome individual made his unexpected appearance, having just returned from a two weeks' voyage on a clam-sloop. He saw in an instant just how the matter stood, and immediately declared hostilities in a characteristic and unmistakable manner: preparing for a grand spring, after the manner of an enraged goat, he projected himself forward, head first, like an ancient battering ram, for another kind of ram, better known to the modern importers of choice flocks and herds.) His head struck the stomach of the intruding Hoxey, and Hoxey was demolished pro tempore. He soon recovered himself, and a pitched batle was the result, in the course of which they made their way into the street and assumed the gladiaterial attitude at first referred to. Before the court Downey says that he has become disseviséed with his sable spouse, and requested the judge to compel Hexey to take her "with all her imperfections" on her head, and take care of her, in addition to the family already under his charge. His Honor, not deciring to be the pioneer of ebony Mormonism in this metropolitan vicinage, declined making any such order, but dismissed the rivais—the injured husband as he went out making the other the amisble promise that as soon as he got him out doors he would mash his nigger brains out with a brick. CRISPIN MURDEROUS

Daniel Stevens aftempted to stab his wife Catharine with 6 shoe-knife. After throwing the lapstone at here and giving her a sound welting with the strap, he coacluded to make a clean job of it and finish her up. Accordingly he threw his kit of tools at her one by one, concluding with the work-bench, and then made the final assault with the weapon first named. The little tools aidn't hurt her much; the lapstone only knockes her down, and the bench merely cut her head open; but the knife came near making Catharine a subject for the doctors. The Judge not approving of war to the knife, locked up Daniel in a den where the lious can't get at him.

the lions can't get at him. NOT SOBER FOR FOURTEEN YEARS. Not source for fourteen years.

Eliza Chase was complained of by her husband for being a habitual drunkard; he says they have been married fourteen years and she hasn't drawn a sober breath since he put the ring on her finger; Eliza was still laboring under symptoms of the same old drunk and regaled the Ceurt with a fragmentary discourse, which was cut short by an order to go to Blackwell's leisned for six months. Island for six months "BERE WE CO-UP, UP, UP,

"HERE WE CO-UP, UP, UP."

Charles Duane, wan't drunk, but had been to see the balloon to up, and on his returning journey everything secured to be going up: the trees went up and turned somersets, the people all went up and stood on their heads in the clouds till the money run out of their pockets, the sidewalk tried to go up but only got as far as Charley's head, with which it came in contact; Charley's head then went up—at least so he supposes, for he immediately saw innumerable stars; the brick towern on the corner went up, turned over sideways. Charley's head then went up—at least so he suppose, for he immediately saw innumerable stars; the brick tovern on the corner went up, turned over sideways, and emptied all the chamber crockery ent of the windows; Charley's coat went up—the "spout," and didn't come back: Charley's boots followed his coat—also his umbreila and silk pocket-handkerchief. Charley saw a whisky shop going up, tried to stop it and fell into the cellar: Charley saw a fence going up, tried to stop that, but the fence took Charley's hat off with the corner picket, and he hasn't seen it since; a lamy-post went up like a rocket, a codar washtub went up like a bomb, a policeman went up and turned into a cloud shaped like a codifish; an Lishwoman with a litter of Hioeraian brats went up like a second edition of John Rogers's wife and tamily—in fact, everything went up but "Erie," in which Charley owns quarter of a share which he drew is a lottery, and that obsilinately staid at fifty-two and c half with symptoms of going down instead of up. By invitation of the Court, Charley himself "went up"—for ten days.

JEFFERSON MARKET

Michael Farrel, John McFarland, John Scott, Mary Kemble and Henry Watson were all convicted of having been drunk and disorderly, and were summarily disposed of. None of them could give any informa-tion as to where they obtained their liquor.

Dan Sweeny protested that he had not been tight, much less disorderly. He was naturally of a quiet disposition, and if he bad stopped to rest himself on another gentlemen's stoop, he didn't think that was any reason why he should be charged with disorderly conduct. Notwiths anding his processations of inno-cence, however, Dan was committed in default of the

fine.

John Wildt, a very bad-looking specimen of a German, was charged with assaulting his wite. John was a Sag-Nicht, in so far as the English language was concerned, and was remanded for a future examina-

Margaret Conner, being called, responded, in the shape of a remarkably ill-looking Irish woman. "Well, Margaret," said the judge, "how did you

get tight Och, thin, Sir, sure an' I went to see a frind, and I took a little sup too much, ind not thinking of the harm it would do me. And it's the first time, I de-ciare to—your Honor that I was ever in this situation." Are you a married woman, Margaret ?"
Sure an' I am your honor, and I live with Mrs.

Flannigan."
"Where is your husband !"

"Sure an he s working in the country, Sir."

"Are you sure he's not on the Island, Margaret!"

"On the Island! Faix an that's a pretty question to ask me, sure! My husband Jimmy's as honest man, or he wouldn't have an honest wife, an' that's mesel!! On the Island, indeed!"

Margaret continued to repudiate this idea in the

Margaret continued to repudiate this idea in the most indignant manner, until taken away by the officer. Mary Flannigan, a wre-ched-looking girl, whose face was severely bruised by the falls she had received to the control of the c

while intoxicated, was discharged on a promise of future good behavior. Catharine Monroe had been arrested the night previous, charged with having been secreted in the hotel of Capt. Holdredge, on the corner of Eighth-st. and Broadway, for felonious purposes. Catharine denied baving any "felonious purposes." According to the complaint of Capt. Holdredge, she had been found locked up in a room with one of his waiters, and he believed that they were both there for the purpose of steeling.

Catharine," said the justice, "what have you to say to this !"
"Nothing your honor, only what your honor may see for yourself,"
"See for myself, Catharine! why, what do you

mean "Why, sir, you see, last night I went out for a lit-tle walk, just 10 get a breath of fresh air, your honor, between 10 and 11 o'clock —"

Rather an odd hour for promenading, Catharine, "Rather an odd hour for promenning, Catharine."

Sure an there's no accounting for the difference in taste, your honor. May be us yourself that doesn't like walking out by the moonlight, but there's where we differ. Well, as I comin down Eighth-st. afther I'd been walking a bit, I observed a good lookin person just ahead of me. I thought he acted as he in like to nake a bit free, and just thin the natral wakeness few are overcome my consciptions securities, and I of my sex overcome my conscientious scruples, and I of my sex overcome my conscientious scrupies, and I cit'n't pretend any indignation. 'It's a fine night,' says he. 'Sure an it is,' says L. 'May be you'd like company,' says he. 'May be I would,' says L. And with that he comes up, an onts his arm around waist, and, oh! the insinivating divil! he asked me to go into the house wid him, and I was just cracked enough to go wid him. So we got into the house your honor, and the seducing vagabond got me to go to his room wid him—and, oh, my blushes prevent my concluding, your bonor."

cluding, your boror."
"But, Catharine, how did it come that you were so

easily persuaded."

"Ah, then, sure, your honor, it was the act of the divil at d his flathering rongue!

This brought the ridiculous scene to a conclusion amid the laughter of the bystanders, and Catharine was held for future examination.

FIRES.

FIRE IN CITY HALL PLACE. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the brick building No. 32 City Hall-place; upper part occupied as a hotel by J. Nathau; lower part as a wholesale liquor establishment by the same person. The fire originated in the front basement, where was stored a quantity of furniture and liquor casks. Several fire companies were quickly on the ground after the alarm was given and soon succeeded in extinguishirg the flames, not, however, before Mr. Nathan sustained damage to his property amounting to about \$900. He is inswed \$2,500 in the New-York and Fire Marine Insurance Co. The building sustained but little damage. Insured in the Bowery Insurance Compnny. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascer-

FIRE IN EAST NINETERSTH ST. At 21 o'clock the same morning a fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 47 East Nineteenth-st., but

being discovered at an early moment the flames were soon extinguished. Damage about \$100. The fire was occasioned by a leakage in one of the gas-pipes in the lower part of the house. PIRES IN BROOKLYN. A fire broke out about 3 o'clock yesterday morning

at the foot of Amity-st., in a shed used for storing lime, owned by Bell & Company, and attached to the lime-kiln. The shed being built of light material, and a larger shed adjoining it, were soon enveloped in flames and entirely destroyed with all their contents. The kiln itself and an engine belonging to the same firm were considerably damaged. Loss about \$1,500. No insurance.

The dames spread to two frame dwelling-houses, occupied by a number of families. One of the houses was owned by George Patchin, on which the roof was burned off. Damage about \$150. Fully insured. The other was owned by Mrs. Monahan, the roof of which was partly consumed. Damage \$100. Fully

The fire also communicated to a stable, owned by Spencer & Voorbeis, which was slightly damaged, Loss about \$100. No insurance.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a small stable, corner of Hoyt and Douglassets., owned by J. Bonnor, and was entirely consumed with its contents-a goat and a small quantity of hay. Loss about \$50. No insurance.

The origin of neither of the above fires could be excertained.

# CITY ITEMS.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—While our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic are making good and gar the Summer months in pleasant private performs for the benefit of some weary artist, or for some other kindly aim, a few literary men here have caught the inspiration and united to offer a dramatic compliment to a brother author who has done some good service to the stage. The play fixed on is "The Hunchback" of Sheridan Knowles, the scene Wallack's Theater, the evening, Wednesday, August 15. All the gentlemen, who appear for this occasion only, and make in the busk in their first bow, have already won some distinction as literary men, or in other walks, and wear the blossom of still higher honors. While the youth, ability and beauty of the two ladies who have undertaken the part of Julia and of Helen, would alone gather in and fix admiring crowds. Altogether this "private enterprise" is a most genial the and has started quite a throb in the dull, dying palse of our New-York August. Beyond this glimpse we de not feel justified to remove the vail which doubtless a day or two will draw partially aside. We believe, howver, even then there will remain one or two agreeable urprises, which the rising of the curtain at Wallack's will alone disclose. Those who love to break the secret, and be made pleasant in being made wise, have learned from us the way, and should follow it.

A GRAND ENTRANCE -On the principal entrance to the principal market of this metropolis are the following signs in large Roman letters: GRAND ENTRANCE

COUNTRY MARKET.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

A person who has seen magnificent market-halls of less important cities and towns, on passing this, made

the following note in his pocket-book:

"Two greasy, dirty door-posts about eight feet highone of which is ornamented by a banch of stale gallbladers, and the other with two bullocks' heads, covered with dried blood and swarming with flies, constitute, in the language of the New York City authorities, a 'Grand Entrance to the Country Market.'"

We trust that the City of New-York will before the following note in his pocket-book:

long be made sensible of the disgrace and disadvantage of the present low, inefficient and filthy buildings known as the City Markets. The injury caused to every article of food by being placed, only for a few hours, in a building filled with bad air from pu-trescence of fish and of animal and vegetable accumulations in various states of decomposition, is very considerable. A market should be the best vertilated hall in the City, and should be paved with hard stone or marble, so as to be capable of being made clean, and then it should be kept so. The entrance should be one which need not be labeled "grand."

BEGINNING AT THE BEGINNING .- From the Thirtyfirs: Annual Report of the American Sunday-School Union we learn what that Society is doing for children. We present their sketch of

dren. We present their sketch of
Missionary Labous and Results.—The Society
has had in its service for a part or the whole of the
year, three hundred and twenty-four missionaries. Of
these, two hundred and fifty-six were students, mostly
in a course of preparation for the wospel ministry, who
devoted their vacations to this work.

The results of the labors of the whole corps of missionaries during the year are as follows:
Sunday-Schools organized where none previously existed.
2,449
Teschers induced to enter and conduct those schools...
5,7,254
Sanday-School stiglied, supplied with books and sided in
various weys...
3,463

Children syshered into those schools.

Sanday Schools visited, supplied with books and ided in various ways.

Teachers in these schools.

Scholars in these schools.

To all of Sanday Schools organized or visited.

To these results are to be added the fruits of the labors of our active and honored auxiliary The New-York Sunday School Unipa, who e increased usefulness during the past year has cheered and stimulated the friends of Sunday School Unipa, who e increased usefulness during the efforts of this auxiliary some twenty mission schools have been organized in New-York and Brooklyn, not included in the previous summary. Into these schools about four hondred teachers and four thousand scholars have been gathered.

In the City of Philadelphia a similar movement has been commenced during the past year, to result, we trust, in great and permanent good to the neglected children and youth of this city, forty thousand of whom are uncared for by existing Sunday-Schools. Through the agency of this Association three schools have been organized.

It thus annears that through the agencies employed.

Te thus appears that through the agencies employed by this Society, (excluding those operating in our cities) in one year, two thousand four hundred and forty Sunday schools have been organized where none previously existed; that more than sixteen thousand persons have been induced to undertake the Sunday-school teacher's effice in these schools; and that into them there have been gathered more than under seven thousand children. Including the labors of our auxiliary so leties, the number of children gathered into new schools is over ONE RUNDRED THOUSAND. Yet striking, interesting and cheering as are these facts, how ing, interesting and cheering as are these facts, how very far do they fall short of conveying to the mind the whole truth, as to the good effected by this simple agency! Who are these one hundred thousand pupils the whole truth, as to the good effected by this simple agency! Who are these one hundred thousand pupils thus collected for Bible study on the Lord's day? They are, in three cases out of four, if not in nine out of ten, the offspring of parents either careless as to the whole matter of personal religion, or, through vice, indicitive or Re manism, rendered hostile to the Gospel plan of advation. Lett by the reparents to roam as sheep without a Shepard, they have now been led into the fold of the Sunday-school. And where are these schools formed? They are in the hemlock woods of Maine; ausong the Green Mountains of Vermont; at the foot of the Catskills; in the valley of the Alleghany range from Pennsylvanis to Alabama; on the prairies of the North west and amid the forests of the Southwest, and everywhere they are centers of religious in-

of the North west and amid the forests of the Southwest, and everywhere they are centers of religious intuence, planted for the most part where a stated ministry cannot be sustained; organized at a cost most trifling, self-supporting, self-conducting, self-instructing agencies, they will live after the missionary has left them to confer on another neighborhood the same blessing. Were every one of these schools to cease at the end of six months, who would not say that in inducing sixteen thousand men and women to collect ore hundred thousand neglected but immortal children into more than two thousand Sabbath-Schools, Sabbath after Sabbath, for six months, this Society had done a work of surpassing excellence and utility.

But when we remember that they are not to cease at the end of six months, but in the great majority of cases, as experience has shown, to go on year after the end of six montas, out in the great majoray or cases, as experience has shown, to go on year after year, often to become the parents of other schools, the terms of evangelical churches and the nurseries of youthful piety, it is difficult to over-estimate the de-sirableness of this home evangelization.

SUDDEN DEATH AND ARREST ON SUSPICION .-- A woman 30 years of age, named Anna Atkinson, died suddenly in Lexington av., near Thirty-ninth-st., on Thursday night, while in company with Mr. Atkin son, her husband. The body of deceased exhibited marks of violence, and suspicion was at once directed to her husband, who was arrested. Coroner Hilton held an inquest yesterday upon the body at Bellevas Hospital, when the testimony of Policeman Tucker was taken and showed that he discovered the deceased lying dead upon the sidewalk and her husband sitting beside her. Both had been intemperate, and the wife had been ill for two weeks. They had no home, having been turned out of doors a day or two previous for non-payment of their rent. The testimony of a physician was taken and showed that death was caused by acute inflammation produced by intemper arce, and that the marks of violence had no connection with it. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and Atkinson was discharged from custody. The deceased was a native of Ireland.

THE CYPRIANS AND THE SKINNERS,-The Fourth Ward Police on Thursday night scoured the streets of their district for the purpose of arresting unfortunate females, and captured 41, whom they looked up in the Station-House for the night, and on the following morning brought them to the Lower Police Court, when they were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months as vagrants. A troupe of "Skin or Tombs lawyers, hovered about the court during the trial of the girls, and managed to pocket sundry \$5 fees for helping the girls out of the scrape; but though they got the money, the girls got the imp ment in spite of their efforts.

CHARITY.-A lad having canvassed our neigh heed with a plausible story of shipwreck, starred &c., I would put those disposed to give money to se